#### PLACES FOR CASTING VOTES

Precincts as They Are, with Boundaries and the Numbers Clearly Defined.

A Map on Which Every Voter Can Find His Right Place at a Glance-What the Politicians Are Doing.

Several thousand Indianapolis voters are in a state of ambiguity as to the precinct in which they live and as to where they will cast their Austrelian ballot on Tuesday, Nov. 4. William B. Burford has just published a beautiful photo-lithographic map of Center township, Mariot county, showing these voting precincts. This map is a reproduction, on a diminished scale, of the map of precincts, as arranged by the County Commissioners, and the Journal takes pleasure in presenting it this morning to its city subscribers, believing it will enable no small number of persons to exactly and definitely determine the precinct in which they live, as the ward boundaries, together with those of precincts and street boundaries, are very clearly given on it.

The map will be found well worth attentive study. With the Circle Park as a white spot and the precinct boundaries in black, running off into strange and fantastic forms, the child's puzzle called the labyrinth or Rosamond's bower is strongly suggested. It will be seen that the down-town wards, that is, those nearest the Circle, have the smallest number of voting precincts, while those reaching out toward the suburbs have the greatest number the First Transfer the greatest number, the First, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth wards each having nine voting precincts. There are 148 pre-cincts in the city. In curiously shaped pre-cincts, No. 111, which is in the Twentieth ward, ranks first, though No. 4, in the First ward, makes a most startling suggestion in the direction of a vest-pattern. The pre-cincts covering the most territory are No. 1, in the First ward, and No. 7, in the Third ward, the latter extending from Eleventh street on the south to Twenty-sixth street on the north. The Fifteenth ward is the only one with city territory west of White river, the three precincts north of Mary-land street and west of the river covering twice as much real estate as the three precincts of that ward that lie east of the river.

The most compact, because the most densely populated, precincts are No. 56, in the Ninth, and No. 144, in the twenty-fifth ward. The Fifth ward precincts, five in number, present fewer irregularities in outline, at least are more like each other than partiant. than, perhaps, those of any other ward in the city. Indianapolis, as this map shows, is much longer from north to south than from east to west. From south to north the city territory extends from the south line of Garfield Park to the north line of the Third ward at Twenty-sixth street, that is the approach to the east entrance of Crown Hill Cemetery—more than six miles in a direct line. With a constantly increasing population the precinct boundaries will have to be changed at least every two years, except in the down-town wards, such as the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth,

Below is given the voting-places in the several precincts of Center township, as fixed by the County Commissioners, the numbers given being those of the precincts. The corresponding numbers of Center township will be found in small black figures on the map described: 1-At the residence of Philander E. Phillips

Seventeenth and, perhaps, the Eighteenth.
All the outlying wards will be receiving new additions to population, and new precincts will be required to meet the legal limitation of two hundred voters to a pre-

on Beech street, near Lawrence street. 2—No. 397 Alvord street. 3—No. 522 East Ninth street. 4-No. 109 Hill avenue, corner Hill avenue

and Newman street.
5—No. 318 Lincoln avenue, corner Lincoln avenue and L. E. & W. railway tracks.
6—No. 69 Yandes street.
7—No. 50 Malott avenue.
8—No. 1 Clifford avenue.
9—No. 20 Jefferson avenue. 0-Street-car stables on College avenue. 11 -Exposition Building.

Southwest corner Ninth street and College 14-Rear No. 801 North Alabama street.

16—Lecture-room on Home avenue, between College avenue and Ash street.

17—Rear No. 1095 North Tennessee street.

18—Rear No. 899 North Mississippi street.

19—Northwest corner of Mill and Sixth streets.

20—Rear No. 624 North Mississippi street.

21—Rear No. 726 North Tennessee street.

22—Barber shop, southwest corner Fourth and

Tennessee streets.
23—No. 646 North West street.
24—No. 583 Indiana avenue. 25-No. 408 North West street. 26-No. 236 Indiana avenue. 27-No. 448 West North street. 28-No. 74 West First street. 9-No. 39 West First street

30-Canning factory, northwest corner | Clair street and Big Four railway tracks. Four railway tracks. 32-No. 306 North Illinois street. 33-Rear No. 402 North Pennsylvania street. No. 175 East Walnut street. 36-Bacon's Block, on Fort Wayne avenue.

38-Rear No. 22 Arch street. 39-No. 306 Massachusetts avenue 40-No. 288 Massachusetts avenue. 41-No. 26112 Massachusetts avenue 42-No. 377 Massachusetta avenue. 43-No. 155 John street. 44-No. 473 East St. Clair street.

45-Southwest corner Walcott and Carter 46-No. 752 East Washington street. 47-No. 575 East Michigan street. 48-No. 250 Davidson street, corner Michigan

49-No. 393 East New York street. 50-No. 478 East Washington streat. 51-No. 5 North East street. 52-No. 350 East Ohio street.

53-No. 116 East Ohio street. 54-No. 213 East Market street. 55-No. 198 East Market street. 56-Feather factory, corner Wabash and New Jersey streets 57-No. 324 East Michigan street. 58-No. 179 Clinton street. 59-No. 150 Massachusetts avenue 60-No. 7712 Maseachusetts avenue.

61-No. 33 East Market street. 62-No. 36 East Ohio street. 63-No. 28 Massachusette avenue 64-No. 46 West Michigan street. 65-No. 103 Indiana avenue. 66-No. 15 Indiana avenue. 67-No. 84 Indiana avenue. No. 109 West New York street 69-No. 69 West Market street. 70-No. 207 West Ohio street. 71-No. 175 North California street. 72-No. 129 Bright street.

73—No. 225 Bright street. 74-No. 269 North California street. 75-No. 124 Columbia alley. 76-No. 48 Athon street. -No. 180 Elizabeth street. 78-No. 556 West North street 79—Barber-shop, No. 310 Blake street. 80—No. 184 Blake street.

81-No. 53 Blake street. 82-No. 298 West Maryland street 83-No. 289 West Maryland street 84-No. 95 South West street. 85-No. 228 South West street. 86-No. 85 Belmont avenue. 87-No. 983 West Washington street, 88-No. 678 West Washington street. 89-No. 170 West Maryland street. 90-No. 147 West Washington street.

91-No. 63 West Georgia street. 92-No. 80 West South street. 93-No. 278 South Tennessee street 94-No. 7 engine-house, on Maryland street. 95-No. 206 South Meridian street. 96-No. 15 Madison avenue. 97-No. 38 South Alabama street. 98-No. 173 Virginia avenue. 99-No. 2 Hook-and-ladder-house.

100-Thirteenth Ward School-house 101-No. 317 East Washington street. 102-No. 369 East Georgia street. 103-No. 439 East Washington street. 104-No. 177 Meek street. 106-No. 571 East Washington street. 107-No. 3 engine-house, on Virginia avenue 108-Rear No. 103 English avenue 109-Southeast corner Pine and Huron streets

10-No. 25 Grove street, in rear of No. 86 111-Rear No. 444 Virginia avenue. 112-No. 149 English avenue. 113-No. 242 Fletcher avenue. 114-Rear No. 108 Lexington avenue. 15-Rear No. 117 Hoyt avenue.

116-On Reid street, near northwest corner Prospect and Reid streets. 117-No. 91 Shelby street. 118-No. 241 South Olive street. 119-No. 201 Prospect street. 120-No. 381 South Olive street. 121-Rear No. 405 South East street. 122-Rear No. 355 Virginia avenue. 123-No. 445 South East street. 124—Rear of No. 531 Virginia avenue. 125—No. 575 South East street. 126—No. 64 Shelby street. 127—Barber shop, No. 813 South East street. 128—Rear No. 402 South Delaware street.

129-No. 202 East McCarty street, Mrs. Ruth Hutchinson's residence. 130-Northwest corner of Bicking and High

131-No. 476 South East street. 132-No. 487 Madison avenue. 133-No. 630 Madison avenue. 134-No. 792 South East street, southwest corner East and Iowa streets. 135-No. 96 Russell avenue. 136-No. 187 Madison avenue.

137-No. 471 South Meridian street.

138—No. 554 South Meridian street. 139—No. 727 South Meridian street. 140-No. 78 West McCarty street. 141-No. 359 South West street. 142-No. 304 South West street, Timothy O'Connor's residence. 143-No. 124 West Ray street. 144-No. 411 South Tennessee street.

145-No. 532 South Illinois street. 146-No. 3 Thomas street. 147-No. 72 Church street. 148-Barber shop, No. 606 South Meridian 149-William Harmoning's residence.

150-School-house on east side Pleasant ave nue, in northwest quarter section 20, township 15 north, range 4 east. 151-The old Gay homestead, west of Mississippi street. 152—School-house No. 10. 153—School-house No. 14.

154-Northeast corner Station and Sutherland 155-John ('andell's residence (on east side of Rural street, between Park and Bloyd streets.) 156-Corner of Brookside and Lebanon av-

157-Corner of Michigan street and Hamilton

avenue.

158—School-house No. 13, Clifford avenue.
159—Woodside school-house.
160—Hoefgen's school-house. 161-No. 915 West Morris street. 162-McCormack's grocery store. 163-No. 582 West Morris street. 164-No. 199 River avenue. 165-No. 280 River avenue. 166-No. 106 Oliver avenue.

All the counties have now been supplied with ballots, William S. Ross, the cierk of Crawford county, having put in an appearance yesterday morning. His bundle, made up of 6,310 tickets, was the last to leave the State-house. The delay in his arrival was due to the general excitement at Leavenworth, the county-seat, over a fire that destroyed about half the business portion of that town. Deputy Clerk W. A. Craven, of Greene county, returned to Indianapolis yesterday, to tell the Election Board that his county was short of ballots. Fairplay township having been left out of the count. The books were examined, and it was found that the auditor of Greene county had neg-lected to certify Fairplay, and the board, therefore, knew of no such township. Mr. Craven was given 450 ballots and sent on his way rejoicing. The Allen County Commissioners took a map of that county and divided it into geographical precincts of equal proportions, without regard to the population. By this short-sighted manner of carrying out the provisions of the new law some precincts which should receive 400 or 500 ballots were supplied with double that number and vice versa. E. V. Stealey, clerk of Clark county, wrote the board yesterday that he had not enough ballots to go around, and would start forthwith for Indianapolis to secure a fresh supply.
He arrived last night and secured a stock sufficient to supply all the voters of his county. The shortage was due to a wrong certification by the County Commissioners.

"The McKinley bill," said Major Taylor, dealer in gentlemen's furnishings, "touches a great many of my goods. The prices on many articles will advance, but that advance is not on articles purchased by the laboring classes. The people who buy these fine goods can afford to pay the slight advance. It will make little or no difference in knit goods. We are now making as good underwear of all qualities as is made anywhere in the world. I notice that one of the papers speaks of an advance in Perrin's gloves. These are imported and have always sold at \$2.25 a pair until about three years ago, when the dealers cut the price down to \$2. The tariff will restore the old price, which will not be any great hardship to any one. Perrin's gloves are not in great demand by persons who work in shops and factories. As I said, the buyer of American-made goods will not be affected by the tariff, and those who buy the imported goods will be able to pay the advance when it comes."

Jesse W. Weik, of Greencastle, has been with Commissioner of Pensions Raum in his speech-making tour through the State. Mr. Weik was in the city last night, on his way home, Mr. Raum's appointments having been filled at the meeting at Columbus last night. "These meetings," said Mr. Weik. "have all been largely attended, with the utmost enthusiasm expressed by the hearers of the General. But excellent as were the previous meetings, that at Co-lumbus, last night, was the best, it being the largest and most enthusiastic of the series. This is significant from the fact that it was at the home of Congressman Cooper, and the only place where Mr. Raum referred

"I suppose the editors of the Democratic and assistant Democratic papers of this city never read the advertisements in their own papers," remarked a West Washington-street retailer. "If they did they would find hard work to reconcile their attacks upon the McKinley law and all their dark and foreboding prophecies with the cheerfulness that pervades the big spread advertisements of clothiers, drygoods houses, boot and shoe-dealers, carpet houses and others. It's a pleasant thing to go around reveling in gloom while the optimistic merchants are pouring money into their coffins-no their coffers. This is making misery assume a most bright and comfortable air."

Mr. Billingsley, who is making a very thorough canvass against Mr. Bynum, his competitor for Congress, returned last night from Madison county. He has been in every part of the district and is much encouraged at the prospect of his election. His meetings have been of the best character, the people turning out in large num-bers to hear him and give him assurance of their support. Mr. Billingsley says the Republicans will carry Madison county, and confirms what has been heretofore said relative to the activity and confidence of the Republicans there. He will spend this week in Marion county.

"The Madison county Republicans," said a gentleman from Anderson at the Bates House yesterday, "are going to startle the Democrats over there worse than the latter have ever been startled before at an election. They have already managed to scare them badly, but the way things look now the scare will merge into a panic by election day. It is a fact that never before have the Madison county Republicans seemed to work as hard as they have during the past five weeks, and the result will manifest itself in an increased vote that will surprise even the workers themselves.'

"I would like to contract now," remarked a merchant tailor yesterday, "for all the suits I could possibly make in the next two years at present prices. I am confident there is nothing to make any increase in price that will be felt by the consumer. As to imported goods there is not one man in fifty who wears them or wants them. The man who wants goods made abroad and by foreign workmen is or ought to be able to pay a tariff on his goods."

The county ballots will be printed tomorrow. "The election inspectors must meet in the county clerk's office either Saturday or Sunday of next week," said Gus O'Brien yesterday. "The office will open all day Sunday. If the inspectors do not call, then we will have to send their ballots to them by special messenger, which will make an unnecessary expense on the county.'

The Sentinel stated yesterday that the Rev. James A. Davis was at the meeting of colored Republicans in Odd-fellows' Hall, on Indiana avenue, Friday night, and declared in favor of Thomas Taggart. "I was not at the meeting." said Mr. Davis, last evening, "and have never made a speech urging the colored men to vote for Taggart.

The whole statement concerning me is large number of boot and shoe men. Sheriff King appointed the following election sheriffs yesterday: Henry Tomlinson, to serve in the third precinct of Pike township; B. J. White, third precinct of Washington township; Robert P. Brown, one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth; Josiah Beaman, one-hundred-and-fifty-second; Edward E. Schroer, seventeenth, and E. F. Norwood, tenth precinct of Center.

UNENVIABLE PARTY RECORD

Democracy Arranged for Shortcomings and Tendencies by Mr. Scanlan.

It Opposes the Workingman by Seeking to Reduce His Wages, Destroy Protection and Check the Prosperity of the Country.

The lower floor and galleries of Tomlinson Hall were well filled, last night, to hear the distinguished Irish Republican speaker, John F. Scanlan, of Chicago, discuss the issues of the day. In the audience were several ladies, and all paid undivided attention throughout the evening to what was said. It was a typical Republican meeting, in which enthusiasm ran high and fairdealing was given in argument. After several patriotic selections by a local band, William W. Herod opened the meeting by speaking briefly in regard to the American system of government and the right of the majority to rule. Before Mr. Scanlan was introduced a glee club sang three sough which elicited repeated outbursts of applause.

As Mr. Scanlan came forward on the platform he was vigorously cheered. He is not only a fluent speaker, but one who has the happy faculty of driving his arguments home with force. He spoke of the natural advantages of Indiana, with its high rank as a State and its brilliant prospects. "But we meet here in a great work," he said. "We meet here to discuss the interests of God's people. The main problem of the day seems to be, 'How can men secure bread and boots?' This is the circumference of the circle of man's wants-food and clothing. And this is also the secret of political economy. Gentlemen, you were given a vote to dove-tail your opinion with the purpose of the government; to secure that purpose we must have political parties. In a recent speech at Canton, O., Governor Hill said the approaching campaign is an important one, but that the contest is not to be between men or parties, but between principles. The question to be decided, he said, is whether or not the nature of our lederal government is to be changed CONTEST BETWEEN PARTIES.

"In some respects I agree with Mr. Hill. but in others I do not. The campaign is an unusually important one, but I do not believe the contest is not to be between parties. It is to be a fight between the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. Hill seems to want to be relieved of the responsibilities of relying upon the history of his party—but that must not be allowed. The history of the Democratic party must not be forgotten. The destruction of our industries in 1837 and 1851 cost the nation more than it required to put down the rebellion, and yet the Democrate are rebellion, and yet the Democrats are asking for supremacy in the government again. It is well to investigate the condition of affairs during those two periods. When you look down the history of the Republican party and measure the practical results of its work you can get a fair idea of its merits. Under thirty years of Republican management we find the war was a success, and we find greenbacks created, industries diversified, wealth created, national obligations wiped out, national credit established, the soldier cared for, prosperity secured for the soldier cared for, prosperity secured for the people and the ballot purified. And now, under a Republican administration, we are on the eve of a new era of reciprocity. [Ap-

"And yet," the speaker continued, "the Democratic party has been trying to put these good things down. And where does it stand to-day? Its followers protest against honest elections, and against a bill that was passed by the House of Representatives to secure them. They call it the 'Force bill.' My friends, it is a force bill, but it means that kind of force that makes evil men do right. [Applause.] It was such force that God used when he cast the evil from heaven. It was such force that prompted our boys to defend their flag and to fight for home and freedom. I do to fight for home and freedom. I do not know of a Republican community in the land where a Democrat has been cheated out of his vote. If there is, a Republican Congress wants to protect that Democrat. [Applause.] The Democratic party objects to the election bill because it is a law that will allow the majority to rule and will give every man his vote. And this is not all. They protest against the silver bill and the pension law. They object to giving the soldier a little to smooth the pathway of life. When the boys went to the front, we of the North promised that their families should not suffer. They won the fight, and even more, for they put down the conspiracy that existed between the Confederacy and the European powers, and sent it skulking home across the sea. And for all this the American people will not see them go to the poor-houses. [Prolonged

THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS. "And I am told that the Democrats object to the McKinley law. [Laughter.] As usual they are on the wrong side of the fence. Mr. Bynum, a resident of your city, says that labor is a commodity, to be bought and sold in the market, as salt. He recently said in a speech in Congress that it requires no argument to convince the workingmen that in communities where the labor market is overstocked, wages will be low, and work hard to get. In my opinion Mr. Bynum is fast losing his senses [prolonged applause] especially when he appeals to the workingmen in his district to re-elect him upon that platform. We have never had a Democratic administration but what business and wages have been reduced one-half, and the end every time has been a bankrupt treasury. The tariff question is simple enough when you seek to understand it through its practical results. If you keep land and labor closely allied, prosperity reigns; separate them, and poverty is the result. Labor regulates the value of goods. A ton of iron that is worth 50 cents in the mine is worth \$35 when converted into steel rails. Wool is worth but a few cents a pound while on the sheep's back, but when made into broadcloth it is wonderfully increased. And yet in neither case is the identity of the material destroyed. The value, I say, is determined wholly by the amount of labor that is required. Free trade says: 'Put the farm in one country and the factory in another, and then waste the price of the goods in transportations to the consumer.' The tariff question must be looked at from a labor stand-point. Free trade is certainly the sister of poverty and slavery. In the free-trade period of 1837 the mechanic was lucky if he could get 35 cents a day." "Twenty-five cents, you mean," interrupted an old man in the front seat. "

know for I was there." "Well, I am always inclined to be easy on an enemy," continued Mr. Scanlon, "but I am informed by a man who worked then that 25 cents a day was considered good pay. Thirty-five would be bad enough. hy, even the President then drew his salary in script, and yet there was no surplus in the Treasury for Democrats to howl about. The government sent commissioners to England to borrow \$10,000,000, and they couldn't put ont the notes. The credit of the Nation had been strained. I want to ask Mr. Bynum if he wants those conditions to exist again. [Applause.] Is that the platform on which he stands? [Applause.] If he

does, then I repeat that Mr. Bynum has certainly lost his senses." Mr. Scanlan traced the history of the Republican party since 1860, and showed that its protective policy has elevated labor and increased wages. In conclusion, he described, in an able manner, the evil effects of free trade on England and Ireland. The meeting then closed with an enthusiastic acknowledgement of the speech and speaker.

Boot and Shoe Men in Town.

Commercial travelers are always glad t spend Sunday in Indianapolis. A reporte last night found on the registers at the

## P.WASSON&CO FANCY BAZAAR

TUESDAY, Oct. 28, we open our ART AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT on the lower floor.

### THE PUBLIC INVITED

To inspect the variety of Art and Fancy Goods. In the display you will find all the new ideas and shapes in Pottery, China and Glass Ware; novelties in Bric-a-Brac, Japanese and Bamboo Ware; novelties in Lamps, such as Piano, Stand, Vase and Hanging Lamps; Silverware of every description; choice styles in Clocks. Mirrors, Pictures and Easels, Plush Goods, Toys, Dolls, etc., and a thousand and one useful articles pertaining to House-furnishings.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT—Center counter, crowded daily. The prices named on this line of goods has caused quite a sensation,

The sale of PERFUMERIES, SOAPS and TOILET ARTICLES will be an attractive feature of to-morrow's sale.

See the announcement of CLOAK SALE on Society page.

# H.P.WASSON&Co

GOOD SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

Second-Ward Citizens Present Patrolman Weirick with a Gold Badge for His Efficiency.

The routine of roll-call at the police station last night was followed by an unusual incident. When Captain Campbell had called the last name, Superintendent Travis asked patrolman Weirick to step to the desk, with the remark that some Second-ward citizen had something to say to courage and skill, as well as conscientious regard for duty, which the citizens desired to recognize. They had appointed him, the speaker said, and Mr. Charles Shideler. was present, to present the to testify thus publicly their regard. Mr. Weirick was deepl moved by the gift, but made a neat speech of thanks, the incident being heartily applauded by those present. The badge bears the name L. L. Weirick across the pendant bar, and on the suspended plate, elaborately worked, are the simple words, "Efficient Officer." The recipient is very proud of the beautiful memento.

CANDY AND THE TEETH. If the Article Is Pure and the Mouth Clean

New York Herald. That candies have an evil influence cannot be denied, yet if a syrup be made from pure sugar and an extracted tooth be placed in it no destructive progress will be inaugurated. Candies, however, are not composed of sugar alone. If pure sugar were eaten in a limited quantity by one whose mouth was kept in a hygienic condition ] doubt if any injury would result. But if the debris of other foodstuffs have found lodgment on and between the teeth the sugar is just the ingredient needed to advance fermentation, which is one of the steps toward decay. If the candy is a compound, instead of being all sugar, then we must expect fermentation.

A good plan is to eat candy from one shop only. Take a piece and put it in a glass of water. The sugar will dissolve and the presence of other matter will be disclosed. In this way one may determine where to buy candy. I have found, for example, that what are known as "French or Jordan almonds" vary very much. In a few instances the sugar-coating will dissolve until the almond is left bare, but in the maority of cases a coating of a substance, which I think is flour paste, is found covering the almond. This would readily produce fermentation and cause decay.

It must be remembered that in mastication the candy is ground into the grooves in the crowns of the teeth, and this is exactly where decay commences. These are the vulnerable points. I have heard persons say: "If I eat candy my teeth ache." Such persons should not eat candy. Their teeth are either decayed or else there are cracks in the enamel which allow the syrup to enter and reach the sensitive dentine, causing an irritation which is injurious. Enamel may be cracked by excessively hot or cold

Jews in the Russian Service.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Graphic notices a curious next year's draft will, it is calculated, bad a few band-bills struck off, announcamount to not fewer than 50,000. Russia, ing his concert to take place at a certain leading hotels the names of an unusually though she refuses almost all the privileges hall at a certain time. This New York

HE MADE THE FIRST BANJO.

Old Joe Sweeney Invented the Instrument and Originated Negro Minstrelsy. Although the banjo to-day is not considered a purely musical instrument by

musicians in general, yet there is no doubt that it has reached a higher plane in the last few years than was ever expected of it. One of the best performers on the banjo, and who could "twang" "Annie Laurie" with a gracefulness that was almost fascinating was Mr. J. E. Henning, recently of this city, and who has moved to Chicago. He made a study of his favorite instrument and for that reason him. W. O. Patterson came forward as the patrolman reached the desk, and in a short speech presented him with a solid gold pendant badge on behalf of the citizens of the ward. The badge, he said, was given as a testimonial of their appreciation of services rendered in the shutting up of a saloon of particularly objectionable character. Patrolman Weirick had made it possible to succeed in that undertaking it possible to succeed in that undertaking banjo will finally command a place in the of the citizens, showing a persistency.

Mr. George W. Inge, of Kansas City, who recently made a tour South, sends a letter to Mr. Henning which is interesting to all lovers of stringed instruments, and especially so to those who find enjoyment in the minstrel show. The letter is as follows: "I have just returned from my old home in Apomattox county, Virginia, the birthplace of 'Old Joe Sweeney,' the inventor of the banjo. While there I visited a large number of his relatives, some of them now living at his old home, and also visited his grave. I gathered a few facts from old friends of his, as well as from his sisters. This information is reliable, coming, as it does, from responsible parties and from his own family.

"His full name was Joel Walker Sweeney, born about 1818, at his father's old home, one mile northeast of Apomattox Court House, Va. His father was named John Sweeney, and his grandtather was named Moses Sweeney. Both his father and grandfather died at a ripe old age, and were buried at the old family burial-ground, one mile northeast of the court-house. "Old Joe was also a fine performer on the violin. The three brothers traveled together, giving concerts all over the Southern and Eastern States. He conceived the

idea while attached to a circus (the pro-prietor was called Athons, and I believe the show was called Athons's show) of blacking his face and hands and imitating the negro, singing and dancing, and playing on his banjo. He used to travel around Virginia and adjoining States in a wagon with his brothers, giving concerts, and had a young man named Tom Webb, known as Little Tom Webb,' to dance. Webb was a great jig dancer. After becoming such an expert on both the violin and banjo, and his two younger brothers being fine performers. they decided to go to Philadelphia and New York and give a few select concerts, and from there to Europe, saying it was his determination to play his banjo before the Queen of England. It was while on this trip in New York that he blackened his face and hands, as also did his two brothers, and gave a number of his 'negro concerts,' as called them. Athons may claim the distinction of being the originator of negro minstrelsy, but it is very evident that Joe Sweeney, with his old banjo, first conceived the idea, and first put the idea into use. As he invented the banjo from the rude gourd instrument of the negro it was perfectly natural for him to blacken his face and imitate them in talk and actions. His brothers turned back from New York, but old Joe sailed for England with his banjo. He related on his return how he arrived in London and found a Yankee from New York, with a few musicians, had hurried on ahead of him, and were trying to give negro concerts in imitation of what he had sweeney give in New York, hoping, no doubt, to fact in regard to the Jews in Russia. At | meet with the great financial success present there are no less than 125,000 Jews in the military forces of the empire, 46,000 seems Sweeney had met this gentleman in of whom were recruited last spring, while New York. Old Joe arrived in London and leading hotels the names of an unusually large number of boot and shoe men. Among others were the following: At the New Denison: J. J. Reppart, A. R. Tucker, A. Brownell and W. H. Lew, Rochester, N. Y.; Mark Reed, Cincinnati; H. Joy, John Spencer, L. C. F. Ball, W. A. Crawford, W. E. Van Gorder and W. F. Langsley, Boston; E. M. Colins, Buffalo. At the Bates: B. F. Hill, Paterson; W. T. Grow and A. Smith. Boston. At the Grand: Frank Land and Frank Thomas, Boston.

to the family by the two boys who re-turned from New York. I secured these old pictures for you. The family assures me it is the only picture of old Joe in ex-istence, as far as they know, and more than likely the only one he ever had taken. Old Joe was very successful on his trip to Europe. He played on several occasions for Queen Victoria and other members of the royal family. On his return to his old home he stopped at Lynchburg, Va., then a small town, and hired a carriage with four horses attached, and a driver, and drove to Appomatox Court-house, twenty-five miles distant, in great style. After 'taking in' the neighborhood he returned to Lynchburg to deposit his remaining surplus— \$7,500 in gold—in a bank. This was related to me by Capt. R. B. Pore, a prominent lawyer of Appomatox Court-house, who was a close friend of old Joe's. He said he

counted the money for him just before Sweeney started for Lynchburg to de-

"It is very evident that Joe Sweeney is the father of negro minstrelsy, as well as the inventor and perfector of the banjo. Several old and reliable farmers in Appomattox related how the negro slaves used to take large gourds and put on four strings made of borse hair, using a crooked handle gourd and putting in a stick for a staff, and how Soe, then a lad, would hang around with the negroes at all times, learning some of their rude songs and playing an accompaniment on a gourd banjo, and how he used to make rude instruments out of old sheep-skin and leather, one of his first being made out of a common meal-sifter. He finally made one, and getting hold of some strings he put on a 'thumb' string, as he called it, and very soon learned to play most any tune on it. This banjo was destroyed. He then made another real banjo making a number of improvements on it and placed the fifth string. This banjo was really his first perfect banjo, which h used a number of years. He then made up

work to make him a fine instrument. Overcoming the Greeks.

his mind to go to England, and went to

When Mr. Anagnos, director of the Perkins Institution, was in Athens last year he was invited by the president of an Athenian college to lecture. He tried to decline. but the official was urgent. A Greek who had lived twenty years in Boston could surely teil them a great deal about Ameri can civilization and education, and they were very desirous to hear. So Mr. Anagnos said that he would speak to them on one condition-that he might invite his friends. "Certainly," was the reply; 'that is quite understood." the lecturer wrote "Please bearer" on great numbers of visiting cards and gave them to his friends -many of them ... omen and girls. Now, Athenian women are not permitted to enter Athenian coileges, but here they thronged to hear of the civilization of the country which European women look upon as the paradise for their sex. They were friends of the lecturer and had his cards of admission; so they were given chairs, and the president of the college naturally felt called upon to recognize their presence there. His tact was equal to the extraordinary occasion which had forced its expression. He must explain, and he did "This is the first time," he said, "that these halls have ever been graced in this manner. We owe the presence of ladies here to-day to-our friend from Boston." That was certainly a way out of the difficulty delightful in its dignity and courtesy of in-

Chicago Aesthetes.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "I just love to go to papa's abbatoir and see the men at work!" exclaimed Miss Eastlake, of Chicago. "So do I," replied Miss Steam-Rendered; "it's so pig-turesque."

The court of public opinions long ago pronounced its verdict on the Sprague family, and it will not be led to revise its conclusions by the heartless refusal to let Willie Sprague's mother see the face of her

A Cruel Sport.

CELEBRATING HALLOWE'EN

A Variety of Pleasing Entertainments Recommended to an Inquiring Reader.

There are very many games appropriate for such an evening. For instance, put some apples in a tubful of water and ask the guests to capture them by using only the mouth. You will find this will afford a great deal of amusement, especially for the men, who will enjoy seeing the girls disfigure themselves by getting their bangs wet and out of gear. The girls probably will not enjoy this. The same tub may also be used for another cheerful scheme. Let each girl put the name of her preferred suitor on girl put the name of her preferred suitor or a piece of paper, wrap the paper up in a ball of mud and drop a number of such balls into the tub. The piece of paper which comes first to the surface is supposed to contain the name of the person who will first be married to the girl who has chosen him. The courts have not decided, however, whether a suit for breach of promise will hold in case the man refuses to accept the ultimatum of the tub. Again, you may tie an apple to a string attached to a gasjet in the center of the room, and see how many of your guests will make clowns of themselves in attempting to bite a piece out of the fruit without the use of their hands or a net. An apple can also be used for its seeds. The holder counts them and repeats the rhyme:

> One I love, two I love, Three I love I say, Four I love with all my heart, And five I cast away.

The unfortunate swain who selects the unlucky five is prespmably left, and somebody else will be privileged to take the fair lady home, unless she, with woman's obstinacy, violates the law of Hallowe'en. If there is any one in the party you don't like lead him or her, as the case may be, before a covered mirror on the promise of showing a monkey in the mirror. When the drapery is withdrawn it is sometimes embarrassing for the alleged monkey, but still every body laughs. The pleasant custom of sitting around a big log fire and popping corn also attaches to Hallowe'en, as well as cooking taffy and pulling it, with the privilege conceded to the girls of putting as much molasses on the boys' hair as they can possibly get there. Another ancient custom is to send one of the maiden guests up to a bed-room alone at precisely midnight when, if she gazes intently into the mirror and keeps her nerve she will surely see her future busband. Of course in the way of light and trifling amusement, in case the evening should be "lagging superfluous," it is permissible to pull away your neighbor's movable doorstep, so that he may have every opportunity to break his neck when he comes out to greet the milkman in the morning. Then, too, it is allowable to fasten a rope to the bell-knob of the house across the way and have all your guests yank at it until the court-house bell strikes an alarm of fire. If some late pedestrian should fall over the rope, the disaster will only add zest and amusement to the occasion. Hallowe'en is a night of ghosts, and therefore it would not be out of place to have a "ghost dance. when everybody appears wrapped in a sheet. The dance should begin at midnight. There are many other odd and ridiculous customs which pertain to the occasion, but those mentioned have longest stood the

He Kept No Books.

I was talking with Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher a few days ago regarding the widey-copied report that some account-books kept by Mr. Beecher of his farming and domestic expenses had been rescued from a pile of house rubbish and were about to be published. "There is no truth in the report whatever," said Mrs. Beecher. "Why, Mr. Beecher was the last man in the world to keep such things as accountbooks. He never kept any in his life, for he had not the patience for it. I kept all the accounts he had occasion for. Such a thing as an account-book was never among his effects, and none, therefore, could have been unearthed. I have no idea ho report started, but you can deny it in toto." I am sorry to spoil a very good literary paragraph, but these are the facts.

It Can't Be Done.

Street & Smith's Good News.

Young Lady—Don't you think fox-hunting a cruel sport?

Escort—Ya as, it is. It's regular torture, bajove. I haven't been able to sit down

Ram's Horn.

It takes the dignity out of a man quicker than rain would ruin a bonnet, when compelled to converse with a woman by telephone. No man can stand on his tiptoes and yell till his eyes turn red, and at the same time preserve an imposing presence.